

The indian national congress



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Introduction

The Indian national Congress is besides known as the Congress party and abbreviations INC. Indian national congress is a major political party in India. INC founded in 1885 by allan octvian Hume, dadabhai naraji, dinshaw bacha, womesh Chandra banerjee, surendranath banerjee, manmohan ghosh and William wedderburn. The Indian national Congress became the leader of india independent motion, with over 15 million member and over 70 million engagement in its battle against British regulation in India after independency in 1947. National Congress became the states dominant political party, lead by the NEHERU-GANDHI household for most of the party, challenged for leading merely in more recent decennaries, the party is presently the main member of the opinion united progressive confederation alliance. It is the lone party to acquire more than 100 million ballots in three general election.

The Indian national association was the first professed nationalist organisation founded in British India by surendranath banerjee and anand mohan Bose in 1876. The aims of this association were `` promoting by every legitimate means the political, rational and material promotion of the people '' . The association attracted more educated Indians and civic leaders from all parts of the state and became an of import forum for Indians aspirers for independency. It subsequently merged with Indian national Congress. Its beginning from the zamindari sabha (association) founded by DWARIKANATH TAGORE and his cousin PRASANNO TAGORE In 1831. In 1857 the association support the E india company in the sepoy munity, naming the root penalty for the Rebels.

In 1866 Pandit Navin Chandra Roy was appointed as a secretary of the association a station which he held for 40 years before he eventually moved to Lahore in the course of his employment. Ramnath Tagore was the president from 1867 to 1877 after a stormy meeting in 1870 a declaration moved by nationalist Adhi Dharma Cabal of Babu Hemendra Nath Tagore was approved to voice the concern of educated Indians to the British governments on issue of favoritism, engagement of Indian in the Indian civil service and political authorization and representation of Indian. This consequence in a split, whereby freemason crown stalwart formed a breakaway association called the Indian reform association under Keshab Chandra Sen to "unlift the common people but merely give them political representation when they ready for it". In 1871 a subdivision was established by the Adhi Dharma Cabal in Oudh by Dakshinarajan Mukherjee for demanding Indian elected representation in legislative assemblies.

The reform association cabal on July 26th 1876 established a India Sabha with Bengali leaders like Surendranath Banerjee Sastri, Anand Mohan Bose etc. And held its first one-year conference in Calcutta, from 1880 Boulder Clay 1890 a acrimonious conflict for control of the reform association ensued between the Prosen and Anti-Sen cabals.

History

Patriot on salt March

The flag adopted in 1931 and used by the proviso authorities of free India during the 2nd universe war.

From the foundation of national Congress 28 December 1885 till the clip of independency of India 15 grand 1947, the national Congress was the largest
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and most outstanding Indian public organisation, which influenced the Indian independence movement.

ALLAN OCTAVIAN HUME

Allan Octavian Hume is the founder of the Indian National Congress.

Founded upon the suggestion of British civil servant named Allan Octavian Hume. After the first war of Indian independence and the transportation of India from the East India Company to the British Empire, it was the end of the Raj to back up and warrant its administration of India with the assistance of English-educated Indians, who would be familiar and friendly to British civilization and political thinking. On 12 Oct 1885, Hume and a group of educated Indians besides published "an entreaty from the people of India to the voters of Great Britain and Ireland" to inquire British electors in 1885 British general election to assist back up campaigners sympathetic to Indian public sentiment, which included resistance to the levying of revenue enhancements on India to finance the British Indian runs in Afghanistan and support for legislative reform in India.

On 28 December 1885, the Indian National Congress was founded at Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College in Bombay, with 72 delegates in attendance. Hume held office as the general secretary, and Womesh Chandra Banerjee of Calcutta was elected president besides Hume two extra British members (both Scottish civil servants) were members of the establishing group, William Wedderburn and Justice (subsequently, Sir) Toilet Jardine. The other members were largely Hindus from the Bombay and Madras presidential terms.

FIRST SESSION OF INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

The first session of Indian national Congress was held on 28-31 December 1885 at Bombay. Lokmanya tilak was the first to encompass swaraj as the national end. The first jets of nationalist sentiment that rose amongst congress members were when the desire to be represented in the organic structures of authorities, to hold a say, a ballot in the jurisprudence devising and issues of disposal of India.

ANNIE BESANT

Annie besant was by far the most conspicuously involved European in the Indian battle when British entered into the British Indian ground forces into universe war I, it provoked the first unequivocal, countrywide political argument of its sort in India. The divided Congress re- united in the polar lucknow session in 1916, with bal gangadhar tilak and gopal Krishna gokhle decorating the phase together one time once more.

MOHANDAS KARAMCHAND GANDHI

Mohandas Gandhi gave rise to a whole new coevals of patriots, and a whole new signifier of revolution. In the twelvemonth after the universe war, the rank of the Congress expanded well, owing to public exhilaration after Gandhi 's in champaran and kheda. A whole new ganaration of leaders arose from different portion of India who were commited gandhians-sardar vallabhbhai patel, jawarharlal neheru, rajendra Prasad, chakravarti Rajagopalachari, narhari parikh, mahadev desai- every bit good as hot - blooded patriot aroused by Gandhi 's activeleadership- chittaranjan hyrax, subhas Chandra Bose, srinivasa lyengar.

Gandhi transformed the Congress from an elitist party based in the metropoliss, to an organisation of the people.

JAWAHARLAL NEHERU SITTING NEXT TO MAHATMA GANDHI AT THE AICC GENERAL SESSION.

Partition OF INDIA

Within the Congress, the divider of India was opposed by Khan Abdul Gaffar, Saifuddin Kitchlew, Dr. Khan Sahib and Congresswomen from the states that would necessarily go portion of Pakistan. Maulana Azad was opposed to divider in rule, but did not wish to hinder the national leading.

LEADERSHIP CHANGES

In 1947, the Congress presidential term passed upon Jivatram Gresskripalani, a seasoned Gandhian and ally of both Nehru and Patel. Indian's duumvirate expressed neutrality and full support to the elective victor of the 1947, 1948 and 1949 presidential races.

However, a jerk of war began between Nehru and his socialist wing, and Patel and Congress diehards broke out in 1950's race. Nehru lobbied intensely to oppose the campaigning Purushottam Hyrax Tondon, whom he perceived as a Hindu-Muslim dealings. Nehru openly backed Kripalani to oppose Tondon, but neglected courtesy to Patel upon the inquiry.

Members OF INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS